FIG. 1

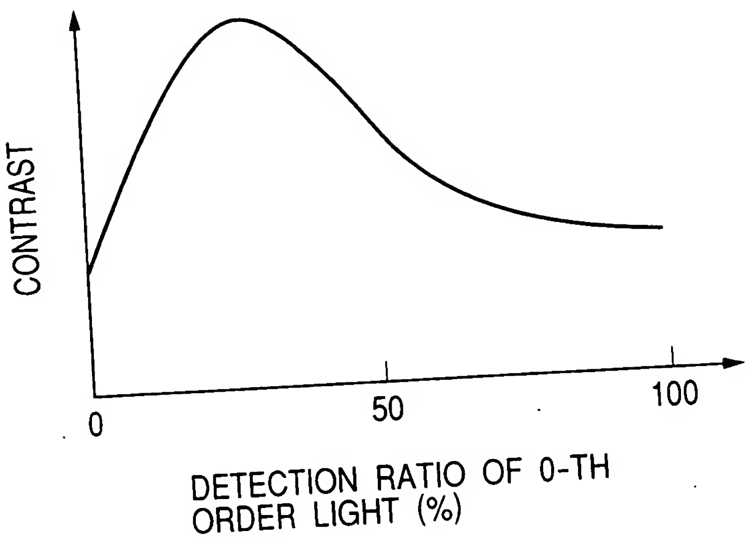

FIG. 2

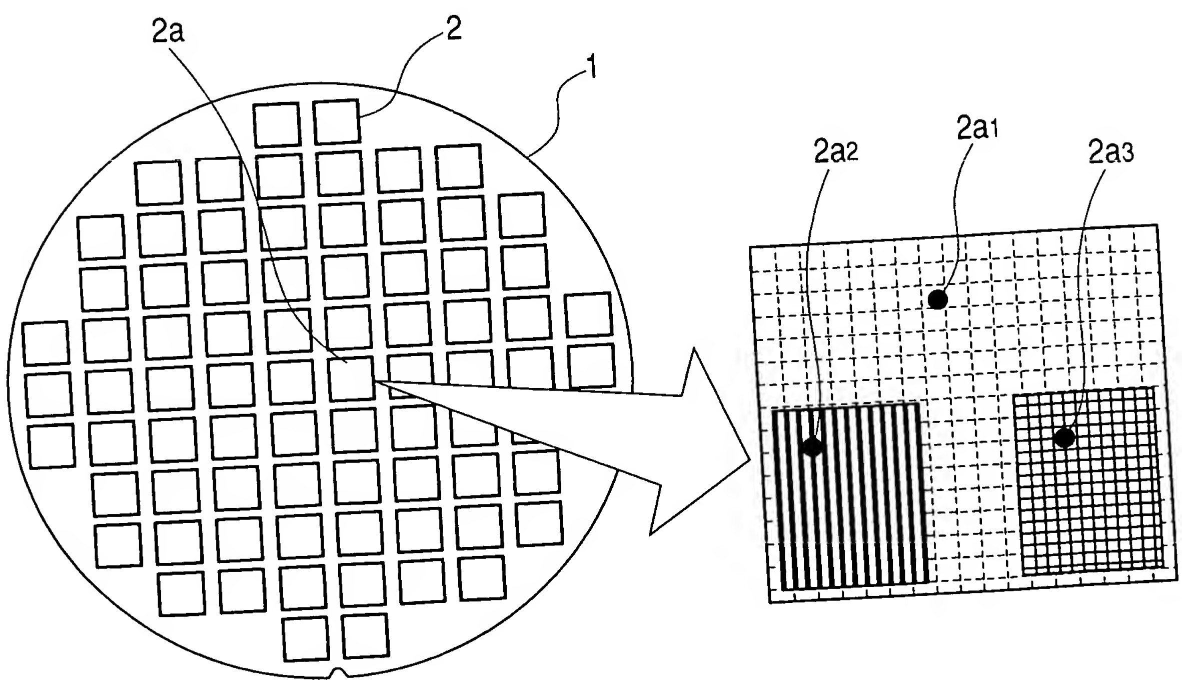

FIG. 3

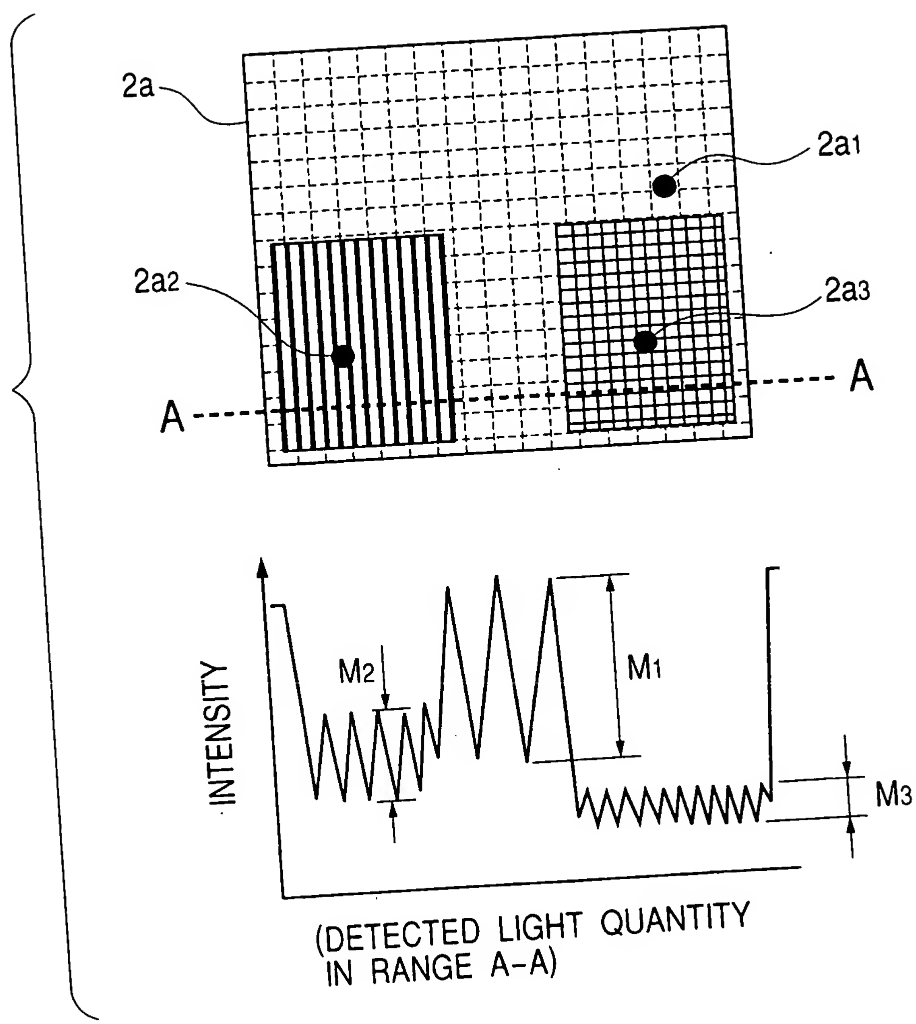
2a
2a1
2a2
2a3
A
A
M2
M1
M3
INTENSITY
(DETECTED LIGHT QUANTITY
IN RANGE A-A)

FIG. 4

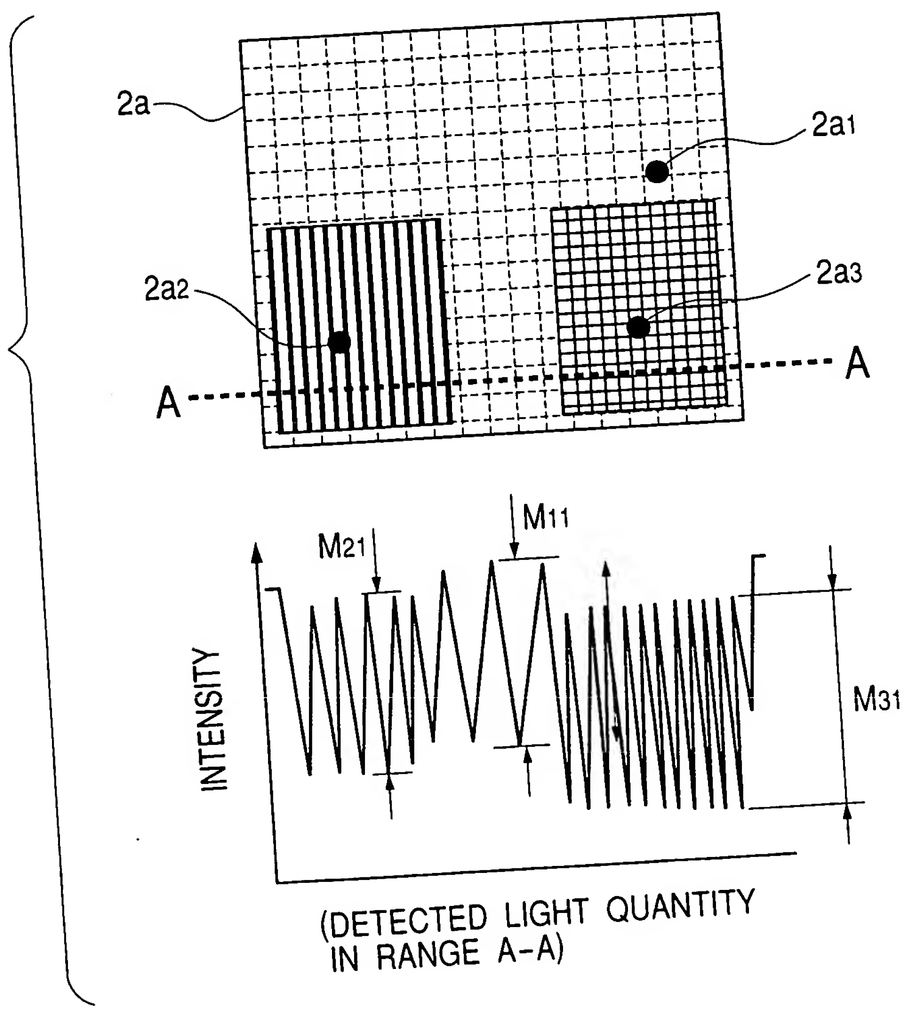

FIG. 5

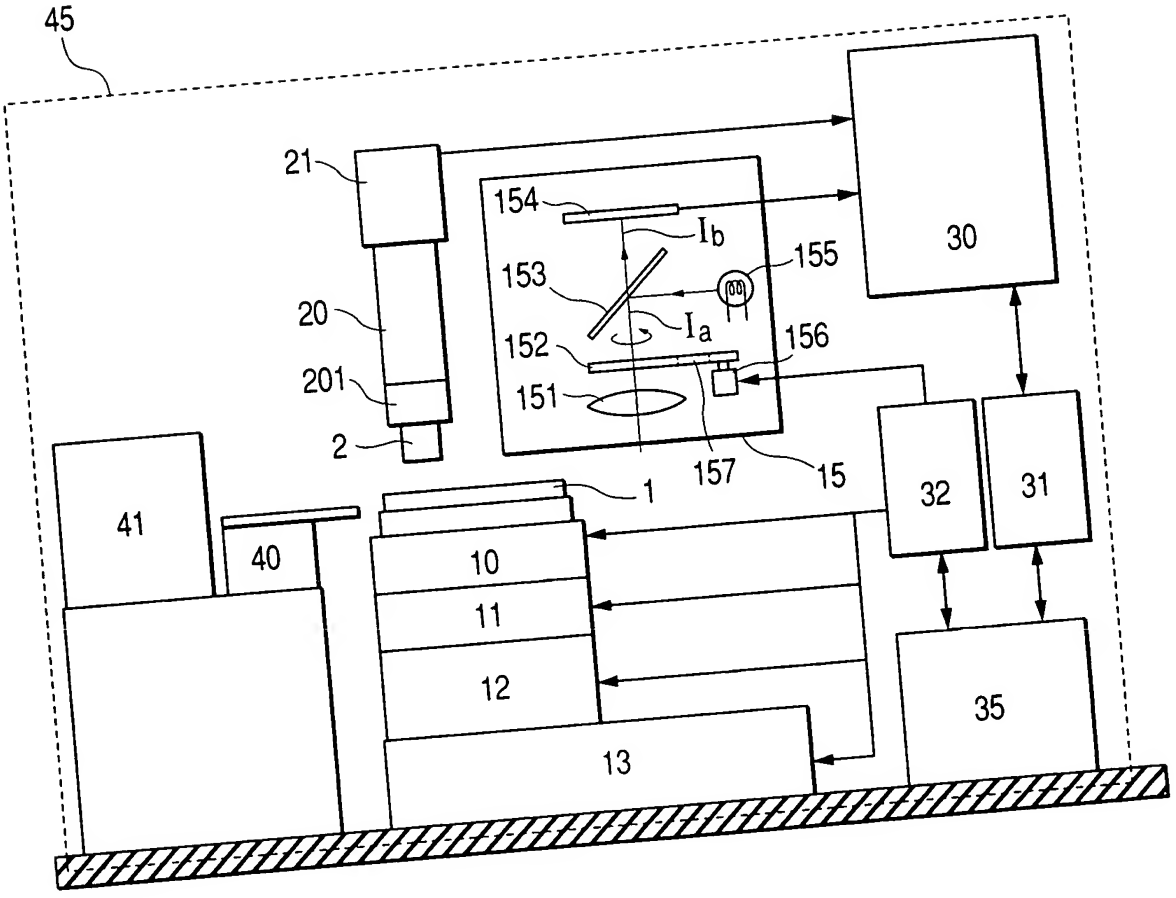
45
21
154
Ib
155
153
30
20
Ia
152
156
201
151
2
157
15
1
32
31
41
40
10
11
12
35
13

FIG. 6

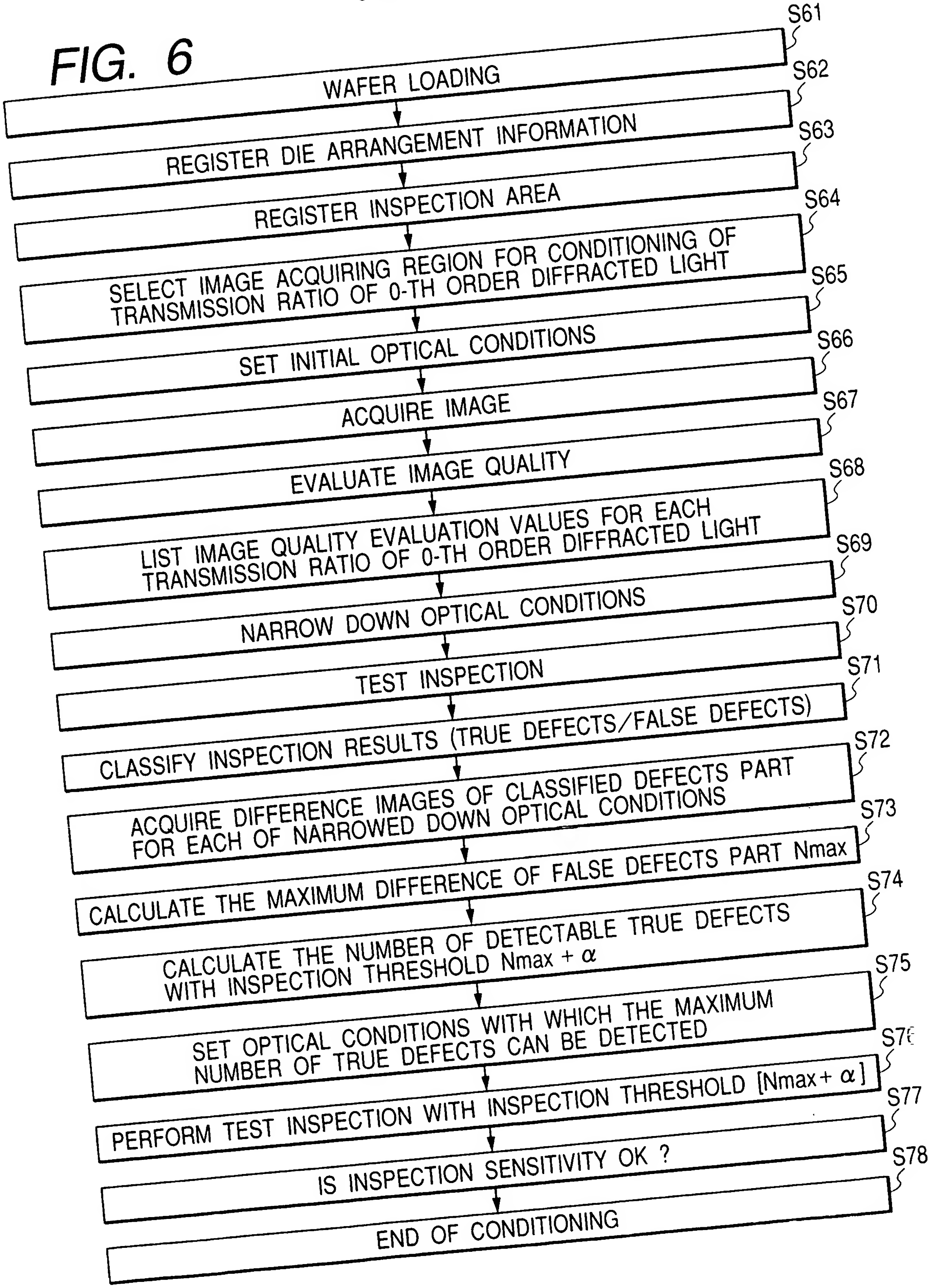

FIG. 7

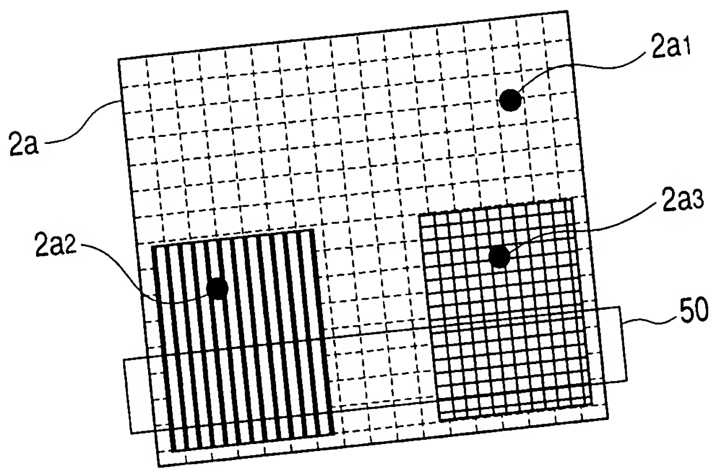

FIG. 8

TRANSMISSION RATIO OF 0-TH ORDER DIFFRACTED LIGHT	DIFFERENTIAL VALUE OF IMAGE
100%	288,126
80%	312,390
60%	226,985
40%	479,925
20%	287,175

FIG. 9

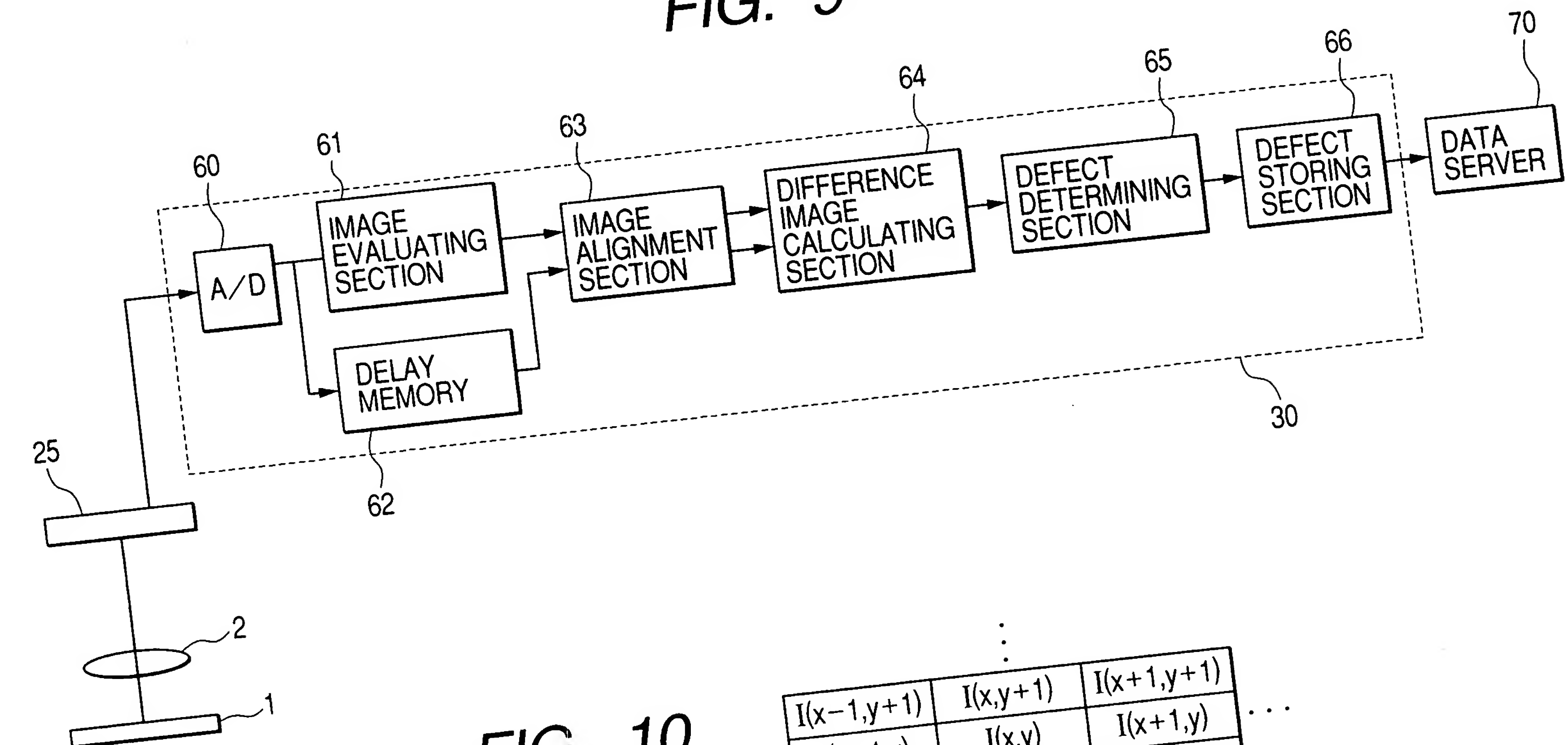

FIG. 10

I(x−1,y+1)	I(x,y+1)	I(x+1,y+1)
I(x−1,y)	I(x,y)	I(x+1,y)
I(x−1,y−1)	I(x,y−1)	I(x+1,y−1)

FIG. 11

EVALUATION VALUE	DESCRIPTION
DIFFERENTIAL VALUE	PERFORM SECONDARY DIFFERENTIATION OF AN IMAGE AND SUM UP THE SECONDARY DIFFERENTIAL VALUES. EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENTIAL VALUE : CALCULATE CONTRAST DIFFERENCE VALUES BETWEEN THE PIXEL TO BE DIFFERENTIATED AND ADJACENT EIGHT PIXELS RESPECTIVERY, CALCULATE SUMMATION OF ABSOLUTE VALUES OF THESE VALUES AS THE DIFFERENTIAL OF THE IMAGE, AND THEN CALCULATE THE DIFFERENTIAL FOR EACH PIXEL OF THE IMAGE
MAXIMUM CONTRAST DIFFERENCE IN DIVIDED REGIONS	DIVIDE AN IMAGE INTO REGIONS OF A PREDETERMINED SIZE, ACQUIRE THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CONTRAST VALUES FOR EACH DIVIDED REGION, AND THEN CALCULATE THE DIFFERENCE OF THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM VALUES AS THE MAXIMUM CONTRAST DIFFERENCE. THEN CALCULATE THE MAXIMUM CONTRAST DIFFERENCE VALUES FOR ALL DIVIDED REGIONS AND SUM UP ABSOLUTE VALUES OF THE MAXIMUM CONTRAST DIFFERENCE VALUES. EXAMPLE OF DIVISION : A REGION OF 3×3 PIXELS IN AN IMAGE IS DEFINED AS ONE SEGMENT.
CONTRAST DISPERSION VALUE	DIVIDE AN IMAGE INTO REGIONS OF A PREDETERMINED SIZE, AND ACQUIRE DISPERSION OF A CONTRAST VALUE FOR THE DIVIDED REGION. ACQUIRE THE DISPERSION VALUE FOR ALL DIVIDED REGIONS AND SUM UP THE VALUES. EXAMPLE OF DIVISION : A REGION OF 3×3 PIXELS IN AN IMAGE IS DEFINED AS ONE SEGMENT.
IMAGE FOURIER TRANSFORMATION DENSITY	PERFORM TWO-DIMENSIONAL FOURIER TRANSFORMATION IN X AND Y DIRECTIONS OF AN IMAGE AND SUM UP SPECTRAL DENSITY VALUES OF FREQUENCY NOT LESS THAN A PREDETERMINED FREQUENCY VALUE.